## WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1857.

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Wm. Flinn, assistant secretary to sign land patents in the General Land Office.

ELECTION OF HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The telegraph brings to us the gratifying intelli gence that on Tuesday last, in joint convention of the legislature of Tennessee, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson was elected to the Senate of the United States to succeed Hon. John Bell, whose term of office expires on the 3d of March, 1859. Fully have the democratic members of this legislature met the expectations of their constituents, for they have elevated to the highest office in their gift one who has a strong and fast hold upon the confidence and affections of the people of Tennessee, and one whose long. useful, and spotless public career affords the most ample assurances that he will acquit himself of the high trust which has been reposed in him with fidelity and distinction.

The Senate of the United States has within a few years lost so many of its gifted, trusted, and distinguished members, by deaths, resignations, and the mutations of parties, that the accession to this exalted body of such a man as Judge Nicholson is cause for universal congratulation. An eminent jurist and a cool and sagacious statesman; thoroughly versed in everything relating to the foreign and domestic affairs of our country; a vigorous writer, and an able, a ready, and a powerful debater; entirely and thoroughly national in his feelings and sentiments: and inflexibly true to his party, his friends, and his word, he unites in himself all those rare qualities which command respect, win confidence, and elicit admiration.

Tennessee is, indeed, fortunate in her representatives. Her rights, her honor, and her interests could not be confided to truer, safer, or stronger hands than Andrew Johnson and A. O. P. Nicholson. The whole national democracy have abundant and abiding cause for congratulation in the elevation of those long-tried, faithful, and eloquent champions of their principles to the Senate of the United States.

## BANKS AND BANKING-CONTINUED.

The evidence before us warrants us in saying that the great mass of the people are emphatically opposed to our present paper currency. They have become so from reflection and experience, and the most patriotic and worthy motives. They cannot comprehend why those who have been specially authorized to manufacture it should be upheld in making that which is now substantially valueless, as well at home as abroad. They have heard the paper promises of banks proclaimed as the "equivalent of gold and silver," and they now have an opportunity of testing the truth of the compari-

Families having this "equivalent" have found it so far from being equal to coin, that it will neither procure the necessities of living at par nor pay the ordinary expenses of interring the dead without a sacrifice. No specie demand can be paid with it. equivalent to gold and silver. The paper currency issued in this District is eight per cent. below par. Even those who make it will not treat it as equivalent to coin. When they lay by means for a rainy "equivalent," which is only so in pretension, and not in fact, because it has no intrinsic value. There is not the man living who is brazen-faced enough to insist before an intelligent person that these paper promises to pay money are as good and valuable as real money itself at any place or for any purpose whatever.

The irredeemable condition of all paper currency demonstrates its want of real and intrinsic value, and utter uselessness as a substitute for real money. It bears the same relation to coin that ers who steal bread to satisfy hunger. Should the they profess, they would more than fill all our jails and prisons, and no executive would exert the pardoning power in their behalf. The evils of our paper-currency system were recently distinctly admitted in the National Intelligencer in the following

"In commenting, a few days ago, upon the financial evils which now so generally prevail throughout the country, and which we endeavored to show were the natilts of an ill-regulated currency, we alluded the fact that the pending 'crisis' has arisen in the ab-sence of all those extraneous, incidental, or providential visitations which sometimes bring ruin and desolation

There is a deep significance in this fact. If war had absorbed our resources, if postilence had interrupted ou productive industry, if famine had paralyzed our nation al energies, the panic which now spreads through all ranks of society would find in one or another of these ex-citing causes the secret at once of its origin and its disastrous influence. But that such a 'pressure' should spring from the very bosom of prosperity; that at a time when the earth has most bountifully yielded her increase; when trade and commerce and industry were pursuing their vocations without interruption; when California was furnishing her annual barvest of gold—that at such a time we should be visited by a panie like that now upon us can be explained only by referring it to evils of our

en creation.

"For what is it that has perished within the last few "For what is it that has perished within the last few months? Not our houses, nor lands, nor ships, nor wives, nor children; not our crops nor our productive industry, nor our manufactures. The cotton and rice of the South, the wheat and corn of the West, the tobacco of Maryland and Virginia, the hemp of Kentucky, the wool of Verment and Ohio, are as abundant to-day as they were three months ago, nor has their cutrissic value to producer or consumer suffered either change or diminution. What, then, has caused this sudden decline in the nominal values of all that but a few days ago constituted our prosperity? The answer is easy. It is our current. the nominal values of all that but a few days ago consti-tuted our prosperity? The answer is easy. R is our cur-rency which has perished. That circulating medium which constitutes the life-blood of trade and commerce, and of all industrial activity, after a season of plethora and of feverish excitement, has been suddenly smitten as if by a stroke of apoplexy. The contraction of our currency has actually caused its partial annihilation for the ordinary necessities of trade and of business intercourse between

The condition of our imitation currency and the consequences are here most strikingly portrayed. It shows that the evils which afflict us are "of our own creation," and that our boasted currency, the equivalent of gold and silver, has no "intrinsic value," and in fact that our professed safe medium is not only The Intelligencer seems to go not only the whole office.

length of our argument against the present paper currency, but it clearly points out the causes the consequences that flow from them. That old and respectable journal agrees quite fully with us in tem. Its remedy, however, is wholly different from ours. We wish to eradicate the evil, while our five thousand. Owing to a bolt against Chase, his has an intrinsic one throughout the world. The In-

telligencer concludes its article as follows : "The reader who has carefully followed and candidly considered the line of argument pursued in this discus-sion will now be at no loss to discover wherein lies, in sion will now be at no loss to discover wherein lies, in our judgment, the radical source of the financial evils which periodically afflict the country. They spring from an ill-regulated currency. Doubtless wild speculation and rash overtrading and luxurious extravagance are the immediate causes of these recurring pressures, but behind them all exists the procuring cause of them, all, in a monetary system which tends, by the vices and defects of its structure, to create the conditions most propitious to the unnatural growth and development of these secondary causes which are the sure precursors of coming disasters. causes which are the sure precursors of coming disasters.
And it is for precisely these monetary evils and for these
besetting dangers of our business activity that a matter
BANK (with those checks and limitations which must ever be applied to all deposits of power, whether in govern-ment or finance) would afford the speediest, surest, safest, and widest remedy."

The substance of this argument is this, that our country is afflicted with numerous unbearable evils, and the remedy is to create a very large evil, and set it to work to convert the smaller ones into instruments of public good. If its theory is true, then in cities where there are hundreds of petty offenders the remedy is to secure the services of an acknowledged hero in that line, and they will soon become the children of virtue and usefulness. After admitting that the present paper system is subject to all the evils which we have charged, its proposed rem edy is another national bank to regulate those now authorized by the several States. This has been once tried, and proved a total failure in that, as well as in other respects. It did not control, but really caused the revulsion soon after its creation, in about 1819. It did not prevent that of 1826-'27, nor those of 1832 and 1833, 1834 and 1835-'36, but contributed largely to each of them. When the Intelligencer says we had no national bank after 1832 it is mistaken, as the charter of that bank did not expire until 1836, having been granted in 1816 for twenty years. After it was rechartered by Pennsylvania it professed to be stronger and more powerful for good than before; and still it utterly failed, paying its stockholders, long years afterwards, only about three per cent. of their subscriptions, and ruining thousands, including nu merous widows and orphans.

The remedy proposed for present evils is to bring into existence another mammoth bank to regulate others, although experience has proved that the former one could not safely conduct its own affairs A new regulator is proposed, but we are not told who is to regulate the regulator, which is quite as likely to need regulation as the present banks. whether they are large or mere pocket affairs, which have brought so much evil upon the country at the present time. There will be no more wisdom, skill, or virtue in the proposed regulator than controls the present banks, which, it is conceded, are worse than Nor will any creditor treat these paper promises as uscless without regulation. There are as able and honest men now in some of the banks as can be found to manage the regulator, and they fail of success because the present system is bad. Is it pretended that wiser or better men can be found to conday they do so in lawful currency, instead of this trol the regulator? If so, where are they to be found, and who are they? But how can the regulator regulate other banks? Congress could give it no control over State institutions. It cannot elect their officers, nor control them, nor even know their state and condition, nor what they are doing. But if it did, how will it make them obey? It might buy up their bills and make a run upon them, and perhaps break them. This would not regulate, but would ruin them. But could it attend to the many hundred State banks, if it really wished and had the power to do so? While trying to fight them into hypocrisy and false pretences do to religion and vir- obedience to its wishes, (which might not always be tue. Its violations of law would rank it with statute | wise,) it might be met by a retaliation that would criminality, except for public tolerance or special prostrate the regulator itself. It would soon find legislative indulgences not accorded to petty offend- that blows could be returned as well as received. It be so disemployed during the coming winter in the prin poor and friendless commit offences producing a hun- itors to pay, and debts to collect. Unless officered dredth part of the evils which result from the failure with more perfect men than those who had charge of of banks to make their promises equivalent to what the old bank, it would be afflicted with its own blunders, as well as rascalities and losses. With beams in its own eyes, it would have little time and less ability to pluck motes from the eyes of other banks. It would find full occupation in attending to its own affairs. If it should engage in regulating the busi-

The time has gone by when a national bank, how-ver contrived, can regulate either the business or New contrived, can regulate either the business or How is it with our friends in the South? The southpolitics of the country, or make a paper representative as good and as reliable as money itself.

No hypocrisy or imitation can ever be made equal to the reality it assumes to represent whether in currency morals or religion. The constitution has currency, morals, or religion. The constitution has provided as good a currency as there is or can be in the world. That consisting of paper is fatally bad, and no regulator can make it equal to that of the constitution, and none has ever yet been found that could even regulate itself, and much less the affairs of others, over whom it could have no rightful control. The currency of the constitution requires no regulator, but will take care of itself, and serve its will continue to be unknown there even throughout they owners faithfully all over the world. A large majority of the American people believe such a regulator unconstitutional, and nine-tenths of them deem it unwise, mischievous, and too unsafe to be tolerated.

## GOV PACKER'S INAUGURATION.

The Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Herald states that arrangements are now in progress for a grand military and firemen's parade there on the occasion of General Packer's inauguration. Several first-class fire companies from Philadelphia have signified tten as if by a their intention of being present, and we have no doubt companies from all the neighboring towns will be in attendance. A military company and a band from Williamsport will escort the governor elect to the capital, and an effort will be made to secure the attendance of a large number of volunteer companies from other places.

ailing and sick, but that "our currency has perished." L. Carr, esq., of Kanawha, having declined the

DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS IN OHIO.

In 1854 (says the Cincinnati Enquirer) the oppos tion to the democracy carried Ohio by a majority of of the 25th instant : eighty thousand. In 1855 they elected their ticketmuch of what we have said against the paper sys- lieutenant governor, treasurer, judges, member of the board of public works-by a majority of thirtyworthy cotemporary wishes to try once more to make majority was considerably less than his colleagues. "a silk purse out of a sow's car"-to make a ficti- At the State election in October, 1856, the democratious nothing equal to a real something-to make a cy made a strong effort to carry the State, but they paper promise to pay, having not a cent's worth of were beaten twenty thousand, which was a falling off real value anywhere, the same thing as coin, which of fifteen thousand from 1855. In November, 1856, another trial of strength took place, and the democracy gained three thousand, the majority then being less than seventeen thousand. In October, 1857, they came within about one thousand votes of electing their State ticket, and actually carried both branches of the legislature and a majority of counties upon a straight party fight, there being, practically, but two tickets in the field. In 1855 they had but a corporal's guard in the legislature. These heavy and steady gains show that the cause of democratic truth is onward, and that another election will place Ohio permanently and unmistakably in the list of

THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS

The condition of the banks of the city of New York for the week ending October 24 was as follows: Specie.... Deposites 57,530,384
For the preceding week, ending October 17, the

aggregates stood : Specie. 7,843,230 Circulation 8,087,441 Deposites...... 57,530,384 In regard to the condition of the Philadelphia

banks, the Ledger has the following:

"The Philadelphia banks are not paying out many of their own notes. Their movements all indicate a grad-ual liquidation of business, and, if continued as at pres-ent until the second Monday in April, we have scarcely a doubt they will be so far reduced as to be able to resume specie payments without difficulty. They are loaning little, and are limiting their liabilities to the public by every means in their power. Their stock of coin is understood to be steadily increasing, and their suspended bills are being settled by payments and such substitution of new bills as are satisfactory to the parties. With specie payments, we look for the first signs of a revival of

## THE TRIUMPH IN MINNESOTA.

A correspondent of the Boston Post at St. Paul, Minnesota, under date of October 18, writes as fol-"The sterling democracy of Minnesota have done no

Sufficient returns have come in to insure the election

of the entire democratic State ticket. The legislature is democratic on joint ballot, which gives us two United Becker, Phelps, and Cavanaugh are elected to Con-

The remaining towns and precincts to hear from will Il the present democratic majority.
This is, indeed, a glorious triumph for constitutional

iberty. Any amount of rascality has been practised by the black-republicans by way of double voting and import-ing voters from Wisconsin and Iowa, in order to defeat the democracy, but in this they have most signally

The following article from the New York Herald s so pertinent and well put, that we have pleasure in transferring it to our columns. There is a philosophy in its facts, more potent and suggestive than all the rhetoric and ranting declamation which have ever been employed to excite a morbid sympathy for the happy, well-fed negro of the South :

THE MONETARY CRISIS.-ITS COMPARATIVE EFFECTS ON FREE LABORERS AND SLAVES.—If the effects of the terri-ble financial hurricane that is now careering over the whole country were to be confined to the breaking down of insolvent railroad companies, rotten banks, and swind-ling stockjobbers, and to the contraction of the over-blown credit system of the land, the visitation might be blown credit system of the land, the visitation might be regarded rather as a blessing than as a curse. As it is, it will have many beneficial consequences. It will necessi-tate economy, and make extravagance unfashionable. It will reduce to their proper level those who in the late general prosperity of the country affected the airs of an old aristocracy. It will cause many bubbles to burst, and inflations of all kinds to collapse. For all these ef-fects of the panic we could not be too grateful. But one consequence has aiready flowed from it which

But one consequence has already flowed from it which is indeed deplorable, and the evil, we are afraid, will continue and increase during the coming winter. We allude tinue and increase during the coming winter. We allude to the cessation of work in many of the large factories and in almost all branches of trade, and to the forced idleness of thousands and tens of thousands who depend on their daily toil for their daily bread. It would be a very timate to take the number of persons who will probably represent a million mouths that will be crying for bread. On these unfortunates the financial crisis will bear with fearful effect. Luxuries can easily be dispensed with, and therefore those who will be deprived of with, and therefore those who will be deprived of them require no great sympathy; but, when poverty and starvation come upon families, then, indeed, the trial is terrible. With a million of mouths crying for bread in our large cities we can hardly hope to escape scenes of disorder, riot, and, it may be, pillage and plunder. We trust, however, that that dreadful anticipation will not be realized, but that humanity and benevolence will be exercised affairs. If it should engage in regulating the business of others, it would fare no better than divers
worthy people who have attended to everybody's
business except their own.

The time has gone by when a national bank, how-

ern States have not escaped altogether the consequences of the present panic. There, too, it has paralyzed trade and commerce, closed up banks, and depreciated State stocks, railroad stocks, and every other class of paper security. Merchants there have failed, and traders been compelled to suspend. But the poor—the laboring classes, bow is it with them? Are they exposed to the perils to will continue to be unknown there even throughout the coming winter. The three millions of laborers at the South will not, we undertake to say, miss any of those necessities and comforts of life to which they have been always accustomed. They will be clothed and housed always accustomed. They will be clothed and housed and fed as heretofore, and will probably be ignorant of the fact that these are hard times.

In view of these facts—in view of the contrasted effects of the crisis on the free laborers of the North and the slave laborers of the South—how can any candid, common-sense man profess the belief that slavery is a horrible, atrocious, accursed, God-defying sin—"the sum of all mon-sense man profess the benefit that slavey is a norti-ble, atrocious, accursed, God-defying sin—"the sum of all iniquities?" Doctor Cheever attributes our financial disas-ters to this very iniquity, and to the fact of the nation hav-ing accepted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. But let him or any other abolitionist fancy to himself what would be the condition of these three sufficients of leaves if they were to day emancinated. What millions of slaves if they were to-day emancipated. Wh proportion of them would fall victims to cold and hung proportion of them would fall victims to cold and hunger during the coming winter? Let these philanthropists reconcile, if they can, the comparative comfort and the positive safety of these three million slaves with their creed that slavery is the sum of all inquities. Without slavery there, thousands would perish of want; with it, there is not the slightest danger of one of them feeling the pangs of hunger. Would that we could say so much Wm. L. Jackson, esq., of Parkersburg, has been appointed lieutenant governor of Virginia, James L. Carr, esq., of Kanawha, having declined the office.

The pangs of hunger. Would that we could say so much for our free laborers at the North. It is such a trial as this that opens men's eyes to things as they really are. Let abolitionists and anti-slavery men take the practical lesson that is herein officered to them, and we will hear of no more agitation on the subject of slavery.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The following appears in the St. Louis Republican To his excellency R. J. Walker, Governor, and the Hon. Fred P. Stanton, Socretary of the Territory of Kannae:

The undersigned, citizens of the sixth council and tenth representative districts, in the said Territory of Kansas, leave respectfully to represent that, at the election I on the 5th inst. for delegate to Congress, member of the legislative assembly, and other public officers, gros-frauds were committed in the returns for Oxford precinct by which a large number of votes—viz: about 1,626—were returned, purporting to be polled at that precinct where your memorialists have good cause to believe, and do believe, there were not to exceed one hundred legal yotes. They have information in which they place full confidence that on the 5th day of October there were only about ninety-one votes polled; that on the day following when it is purported some 1,538 votes were polled, there were no considerable number of persons in attendance of around the polls through the day; indeed, they have in formation that not to exceed from twenty to thirty per formation that not to exceed from twenty to thirty sons were around the polls of the said Oxford pre-at any time during the 6th day of October. To sons were around the poins of the said Carlord precinct at any time during the 6th day of October. They would further state that they have satisfactory evidence that the population of Johnson county is too sparse to contain a population so great as is represented to be polled at that precinct. They are assured, too, that a vast majority of the names attached to the returns are not known in Johnson county. To this they would add the fact that the said Oxford precinct is situated on the borders of the Territory, within a few rods of the territorial line, and that the town of Little Santa Fe, in Missouri, is contig-uous to said precinct, and that if any such number of votes were polled, your memorialists believe they were polled by non-residents of the Territory of Kansas. They also are confident that such a large number of votes could not have been polled at one precinct, and by one set of officers, within the time limited by law.

omeers, within the time limited by law.

We would also state that Johnson county, and Oxford precinct in particular, is within the limits of an Indian Territory, which is specially reserved by the organic act out of the Territory of Kansas; that such Territory was unopen for legal settlement on the fifth and sixth days of October last, and remains the same at this time; and that no legal settlements can be made within said reservation now, nor could not on the day, nor at any time prior to said election.

Your memorialists, legal voters of said representative

Your memorialists, legal voters of said representative and council districts, would respectfully reorist against the vote of said Oxford district being counted in the re-turns for the eighth council and tenth representative dis-tricts, or for delegate to Congress, for the reasons of fraud-and illegality set forth in the above, and for other reasons which may appear. They ask his excellency the gover-nor, and his honor the socretary, to take such action as their judgment may suggest, to inquire into the truth of our said allegations, and to do such other things in the premises as will secure us against fraud, and give to the actual bona fide residents of the Territory and districts a voice in directing their own affairs. All of which is re

Samuel Walker.

T. Sampson, W. H. Duncan, M. W. Baker,

Clark Stearns,

P. W. Woodward.

S. C. Tolls.

G. W. Smith, Geo. Ford, Albert Newman Henry Brown, John M. Coe, H. C. Hemmenway, S. W. Eldridge, E. A. Edwards. M. Solomon, Geo. W. Hunt, L. L. Curtis, Augustus Wattles, Erastus Heath, J. F. Griswold,

J. H. Taney, R. M. Wilkin Geo. C. Chandler W. R. Judson. ERRITORY OF KANSAS, Douglas county, ss.

I, G. W. Brown, notary public, duly commissioned and sworn, do certify that the above persons, whose names are in their own proper hand, are personally known to me to be the persons they represent themselves to be; that they are legal voters of the 8th council and 10th representative districts, as they therein set forth; that they are persons of known integrity, and that each of them, save C. Hornsby, did declare on his solemn oath that the facts and things therein set forth they believe to e just and true; and I further believe that all the facts

inst and true; and I further believe that all the facts berein set forth are strictly true.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Lawrence, in

[L. s.] the Territory of Kansas, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1857. G. W. BROWN, Notary Public.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Konsas :

LECOMPTON. Oct. 19, 1857. By the 32d section of the organic act establishing this territorial government it is provided, in reference to the election of a delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof

shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th section of the act of the territorial legislature of Kansas, entitled "An act to regulate electic it is made the duty of the secretary to examine the turns in the presence of the governor, and to "give to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the legislative assembly."

legislative assembly.

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in
this Territory, the recent general election has presented
for the joint consideration of the governor and secretary a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This ques people, but also to those of the whole Union. This ques-tion arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford, in the county of Johnson. What pur-port to be the returns of the election held at that prethe secretary, containing sixteen hundred and twenty-eight names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole representative district. The disposition to be made of this supposed vote is rendered all important by the fact that the political character of the legislative assembly will be controlled by the add tion of three councilmen and eight representatives to the strength of one party or the other, according to the adop-

tion or rejection of the returns in question. In point of fact, it is well known that even the whole county of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of at Indian reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet subject to settlement or pre-emption, can give no such vote as that which is repr been polled at this inconsiderable prec been polled at this inconsiderable precinct of Oxford But while this unofficial knowledge, well established an universal as it may be, could not become the ground of decision and action upon election returns, in themselves regular and authentic, the legitimate effect of an apparent ormity, such as that in question, would necess induce a close examination of the paper presented, and to require for its acceptance a perfect compliance with a the essential provisions of the law. Such an examination of this document, conscientiously and impartially made has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct, in Johnson county, must be wholly ected for the following reasons:

1st. It does not appear on the face of the document presented to us, or in any other manner, that the judges of election took the eath imperatively required by the statute to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties

statute to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2d. It does not appear that the paper presented to us was one of the two original poll-books kept at the election, as required by law; but, on the contrary, it does appear, from unmistalcable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the election. The law requires one of the poll-books to be returned to the secretary; the other to be deposited with the clerk of the board of commission-

ers of the proper county.

3d. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for ach one of twenty-two candidates, and in more than a hundred cases for twenty-five, and that by a war were vote, it was a physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with the name of the voter written, and each of twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the

time prescribed by law.

4th. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to throw distrust upon the whole proceeding, that of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight votes only one is given to the delegate elect to Congress; and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the local candidates of the township.

candidates of the township.

Influenced by these considerations, and impressed with the grave responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions derived from the face of the papers. Accordingly we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village of six houses, including stores, and without a tavern,) and ascertained from the citizens of

that vicinity, and especially those of the handsome adja-cent village of New Santa Fe, in Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses,) that altogether not more than one-tenth the number of peraltogether not more than one-tenth the number of per-sons represented to have veted were present on the two days of the election, much the smaller number, not ex-ceeding thirty or forty, being present on the last day, when more than fifteen hundred votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fe, were as-tounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all per-sons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the al-leged result until several days after it had occurred. In the course of our journey to and from Oxford we

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford we passed over much the larger part of the county of Johnson, and we became thoroughly satisfied that there is no population in the whole county from which more than population in the whose county from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learned that some very few persons, having cabins on the reserve in Johnson county, and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county; but we are con-vinced that a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we believe, one hundred, of Missourians or other persons having no admitted right to yets did claim or attention. having no admitted right to vote, did claim or attempt

having no admitted right to vote, did claim or attempt to exercise that right, anywhere within that county. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interference in the late election, nor are they in any degree complicated with the evidently fraudulent returns made from the precinct of Oxford. Those returns, beyond all doubt, are simulated and fictitious.

Under these circumstances, we do not feet embarrassed by any technical difficulty as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold the returns themselves to be defective in form and in substance, and therefore inadmissible. We go behind them and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of defeating the will of the people, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the ple, sought to be fairly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in-law. But in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud. The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the egislative assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective fran-chise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself would receive a deadly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere forms and technicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner, and technicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner, to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such a transaction. Nor can we feel justified to relieve such a transaction. Nor can we less justines to reneve ourselves of the proper responsibility of our offices, in a case where there is no valid return, by submitting the question to the legislative assembly, and in that very act giving the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote the power to decide upon their own elec-

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past, of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government, and of the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the political difficulties of this Territory might at length be fairly adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated and the people deprived of their rightful power under the laws of Congress, by fletitious returns of votes never given, it is our solemn conviction that the pacification of Kansas, through the exercise of the elective franchise, would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately be recommenced in this Terri-

ave tranchice, would become impracticable, and that civil war would immediately be recommenced in this Territory, extending, we fear, to adjacent States, and gabjecting the government of the Union to imminent peril. Because, therefore, the paper now under examination is not one of the original poll-books, by law required to be returned, and from the absence of the oath prescribed by the territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid, and, as we believe, fictitious and simulated, we have under the circumstances no aland simulated, we have, under the circumstances, no al-ternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear o have been elected by virtue of the other regular R. J. WALKER

Governor of Kansas Territory. FRED. P. STAUNTON, Secretary.

Hon. J. F. Farmworth, member of Congress elect from Chicago, is said to be sinking fast, and no hope is now entertained of his recovery. The circulation of blood in one of his lower limbs has entirely ceased, and mortification has set in.

The disbursements of the Georgia treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 20th instant reached \$949,646 06, and the receipts for the same time \$511.789 90. Of the balance of \$437,826 16, the sum of \$325,564, consisting of bank stock, is un-

> From the N. Y. Evening Post THE FINANCIAL CRISTS IN EUROPE.

The news by the Baltic justifies our apprehensions of a evulsion in Europe. Four days after raising its interest to six per cent., the Bank of England made a further advance, on the 12th, to seven per cent., the highest rate since 1847, and there is reason to suppose that by this time the minimum rate is still higher. Notwithstanding these advances, the demand for discounts was greater than for many months past, showing a severe money pressure, as well as great fear for the future.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has advanced to eight per cent.; at Paris, to six and a half, after a reduction of £2,400,000 in specie in the Bank of France, since June 28, with its rates at five and a half; and at Berlin, to six nd a half per cent. Every part of the continent is suffering from an unexpected and almost unprecedented revulsion.

The extracts from the English papers in another column show the extent to which business there is affected. Numerous heavy failures are announced-chiefly at Glasgow and Manchester-some of which, from their connexion with Canada, will have a disastrous influence on the affairs of that province, which heretofore has escaped the depression existing in the United States. Paris, yone. Vienna-in fact, nearly all the great mercantile and manufacturing centres-have also shared in the general catastrophe

It seems altogether likely that there will be a repetition, on a larger scale, throughout Europe of the scenes recently enacted in this country. The revulsions here were caused by an inexplicable panic in the face of abundant material prosperity. Our crops are larger than ever before, and none of the conditions of success were appar ently wanting, except confidence.

In Europe, on the other hand, there are substantial causes for revulsion. England is engaged in a bloody and expensive war. France has been running a career of speculation, under the lead of the Emperor, and other countries have been following its example. As a natural consequence, the first moment confidence is disturbed a panic ensues; and it is likely to be much more severe than with us, because they have not the conditions o success which we have.

In addition to this, a financial crisis on the continent s almost a sure forerunner of rebellion or revolution. The despotism of France, for example, is so constituted as to stand anything better than a financial revulsion. and under other monarchical governments parties formi dable both in numbers and organization are always ready to take advantage of such times to aggravate and foment the popular discontent, and thus to retard still further the return of business to its regular channels

Undoubtedly, also, the depression in prices in this country will cause a drain of specie from Europe. The Baltic brought with her, as freight, about \$360,000, and probably a much larger amount of remittances. It is reported that \$2,000,000 more are on the way. Investments in American securities have, for a long time, been common among Europeans who dread the effect of revolution at With the renewal of confidence among us, pros perity will also be immediately restored, while there is every reason to fear that the financial troubles of Europe are very far from a speedy or satisfactory settlement.

An unfortunate affair took place yesterday at Chamber ourg, in this State, between Hon. Jos. C. M'Kibbin, son of the naval officer of this port, and Mr. Isaac Craig, sonin-law of the latter, in which Craig was wounded have only to say that the course of Mr. M'Kibbin in this matter was such as his friends will fully approve. [Philadelphia Press of ymterday.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT

Important to Mariners .- Notice has been given that the resent fixed light at Montauk Point, at the cast end of Long Island, New York, will be changed to a first-order catadioptric fixed light, varied by a flash cuce every two

minutes, on the 1st of January next.

On the evening of the same day a first-order catadioptric fixed light will be exhibited for the first time from the light-house lower now in course of construction on Pond Quogue Point, north side of Shinnecock bay, Long Island, New York, one mile north of the outer or ocean beach, and about half way between the light-house at Fire Island and Montank Point, Long Island.

INTERIOR , DEPARTMENT.

Fins Wool.—The Commissioner of Patents has received from France samples of the different kinds of wool exhibited at the recent Paris exhibition,

Sea Water. - The Smithsonian Institution, in connexion with the Patent Office, are at present making experiments on the evaporation of sea water.

The Sea Plant. - Mr. Fortune, who has been for a number of years in China by the East India Com pany, has been requested by the Patent Office to make selections of the tea plant and other seeds for introduc tion into the United States. He will probably accompany his selections to this country for the purpose of selecting the proper localities in which to commence these exper-

GEN. JACKSON AND BANKS-HIS FAREWELL AD DRESS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

There was no one question with which the strong mind of Andrew Jackson grappled that he more thoroughly comprehended at the close of his illustrious public career than that of currency and the evils of the banking system, federal and State. No one ever warred with them with such determined resolution, or crushed them so effectually as he did. With the people at his back he bid defiance to the whole moneyed power of the country. But Gen Jackson understood their seductive and insidious arts to well to suppose that they would not make other efforts to fix themselves upon the vitals of the country. He therefore took special pains in the farewell address which he bequeathed to his countrymen, at the close of his eventful public career, to anticipate these evils, recount their day gers, and warn posterity against them. It was for us who are now upon the theatre of action that he wrote. Let us heed, therefore, the following words of wisdom, as though the patriot and sage still lived, and was speaking to us from the capital :

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be "The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (as the Bank of the United States,) even if the constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty, and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be reachful in your States, as well as in the federal government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the general government, the same class of intriguers and polimade by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the general government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages and State interests and State pride, they will endeavor to establish in the different States one moneyed institution, with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to emable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be reserved with the same evils produced by the Bank of the tions of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered the money power will be able to imbody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided forces to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society, and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependent on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be abolished, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments.

State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress. "It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and chanical, and the laboring classes have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits, and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small dis-trict of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pur-suits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small chare of in fluence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, cess depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incressant efforts daily made to encrose upon them.

to encroach upon them."

"The mischief springs from the power which the
moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which
they are able to control, from the multitude of corporathey are able to control, from the multitude of corpora-tions with exclusive privileges, which they have suc-ceeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important pow-ers of government have been given or bartered sway, and the control over your degreet, interests has passed

ers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearcest interests has passed into the hands of those corporations.

"The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the general government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchbar and jealous of their rights, the government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over

the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

"But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success casy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. This power. require all your energy and perseverance. This po-however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and be applied if you determine upon it."

Col. Fits Henry Warren, of Burlington, Iowa, has been defeated for member of the House of Representatives from Des Moines and Louisa counties.